

## Alaska Gold Dust

is hard to get. Fairbank's

GOLD DUST

is sold everywhere.

It Cleans Everything

MADE ONLY BY

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

## JESTS OF THE JOKERS.

The negroes at Mountville are cutting queer capers. Their strange actions recall a similar scene at a camp meeting of colored folks in Georgia.

They had had meetings all day and all night for three weeks, and the excitement was great. A convert would shout himself hoarse, then fall in a dead faint and lie "tranced" for hours.

On one of these occasions the preacher in charge produced what he called "the holy needle," a large steel affair in the shape of a needle, and when the converts were prostrate on the floor he would pass among them and stick them with it. If they gave any signs of feeling, they were put down as impostors.

One night a very fat negro woman felt the needle penetrate her arm, gave a loud scream and jumped to her feet.

Then she tackled the parson, and for full five minutes there was trouble in that meeting. She pulled handfuls of the parson's hair and tumbled him over the benches in great style.

"The holy needle" was dispensed with after that, and the conversion test was reduced to a bucket or two of ice cold water in their faces.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Lawyer Choate's Wit.

Once, when Joseph H. Choate had on the rack a well known manipulator of bankrupt railway property, he suddenly asked, "Were you interested in the trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy?" "No," was the answer. Choate passed to other subjects, but the witness, as he left the stand, paused at Choate's seat and remarked in an indignant tone, "I fail to see, Mr. Choate, the purpose of your question about the Briggs heresy trial."

"Oh," answered Choate carelessly, but loud enough for the jury to hear, "I thought perhaps you were trying to break up the Presbyterian church so as to get a chance to reorganize it."—Argonaut.

## Envy.

Maggie—Nellie, wot's all the crowd a-talking?

Nellie—There's a ambulance-a-comin' wot's goin' to take Bessie to the hospital.

Maggie—My, she'll be fed on soap to strengthen her, an' she'll get chinking an' beef an' vegetables an' maybe ice cream! Wot made yer tell me for? It makes me feel desperick!—New York Truth.

Where Knowledge Meant Power.  
"What a lovely bouquet!"  
"Yes, I'm taking it to Mrs. Wells, as this is her birthday."

"But I thought you were not on very good terms with her now."

"Neither I am, but this is her fortieth birthday, and she knows that I am the only one who knows it."—Judy.

Her Crusade Against Profanity.  
Mrs. Growch—We women are going to organize a society for the discouragement of profane swearing.  
Old Growch—Well, the first thing you want to do is to get somebody who knows how to teach you to make good bread.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Badly Arranged.  
"Mr. Larkins, I want you to meet my cousin. She is just like you—talks from morning till night."

"Well, why do you want me to meet her? Haven't you got a cousin that can listen from morning till night?"—Chicago Record.

Admirable Caution.  
The Tattooed Man—What makes you keep putting off your marriage to the strong woman?  
The Strong Man—I'm waitin' to see whether she's stronger'n me or not.—New York Journal.

Like the Immortal George.  
George Washington in his best estate could not have been more truthful than the author of the following sign upon a farmhouse window: "Summer Boarders Taken In."—Boston Transcript.

An Instance at Once.  
Minnie—There is not half the plain speaking there ought to be.  
Mamie—That is so. Why don't you begin by leaving off the use of dictionary French?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Polite Robber.  
Gallant Bandit (robbing a young woman's jewelry)—I assure you, miss, a diamond ring on such a lovely hand is absolutely superfluous!—Fliegende Blatter.

The One Exception.  
"I suppose you were very much surprised when I accepted you?"  
"No. Why?"  
"Well, everybody else was."—Pick Me Up.

A Morning Lesson.  
Mrs. Slinpurs—Anything new in the paper?  
Mr. Slinpurs—No, except that the husband of the woman whose fine dress you have been envying has fled to Canada.—New York Weekly.

## TALK ABOUT STEEL.

ONE WHO KNOWS EXPLAINS METHODS OF MANUFACTURE.

Careful Purchasers Must Be Well Posted.  
The Crucible, the Bessemer and the Open Hearth Steel—It is What the Metal Contains That Counts, After All.

What is steel?  
A metal composed of from 97 per cent to 99.06 of iron and from 3 per cent to .04 of carbon is properly called steel. Many other substances, however, are commonly found in steel. Among these are sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, copper and manganese. These ingredients give various properties to the metal, according to the amounts present. There are also several alloys of steel with other metals, but these are generally designated by hyphenated titles, such as "chrome-steel," "nickel-steel," etc.

How is steel made?  
In many ways if we consider details. The principal methods are three. The resulting products are known as crucible steel, bessemer steel and open hearth steel.

What is crucible steel?  
Crucible steel is obtained as the result of fusing together in a crucible the substances desired in any quality of steel.

What is bessemer steel?  
Bessemer steel is made by forcing a blast of air through melted iron. By this process the substances not desired in the steel are burned up. As some ingredients which are needed are also consumed, these substances (carbon, etc.) are added before the liquid metal is permitted to cool.

What is open hearth steel?  
Chemically the open hearth method is substantially the same as the bessemer process, but in making open hearth steel the forced blast is done away with and the metal while melting and after complete liquefaction is kept exposed to the air in such a way that the impurities are oxidized or slowly burned out of the iron. The constituents other than iron are added before solidification.

Which is the best of these three kinds of steel?

There is no answer to this question as it is phrased. That steel is best whose strength, ductility, hardness, toughness, etc., are best adapted and proportioned for the use for which it is intended. These qualities depend upon the composition of the steel and upon its treatment—i. e., whether it has been forged, rolled, drawn, tempered, annealed, etc.

It is wholly immaterial whether the mixing of the iron, carbon, manganese and the rest is done in a crucible, a bessemer converter or an open hearth furnace so long as the same materials are compounded with equal skill and the steels treated after manufacture with the same care and judgment.

But is it not generally conceded that crucible steel is the best steel?

By no means. There certainly was a time when the manufacture of the crucible method was more skillful and more successful than others. This process is the oldest, and its advocates attained excellence while others were experimenting—indeed before the later methods were devised. It is not to be wondered at that the traditions of that time are still current in many shops and are expressed in many books which discuss the properties of steel. The method is still in use and is well adapted to the production of small quantities of special grades of steel, but, as a matter of fact, while every method of manufacture has its partisans, the superiority of crucible steel can no longer be demonstrated. This is conceded by prominent authorities and is the necessary conclusion of those who are familiar with the most recent investigations and tests.

Has any one of these three processes an advantage over the others?

The maker of steel will decide that question for himself, having due regard to his surroundings and to the scope of his undertaking. The user of steel will ask what the steel is made of, not what it is made in. He will aim to secure the properties which suit his work without regard to the methods of manufacturing the metal. In general, if a man uses much steel he will be likely to purchase where he can get large quantities all alike. Crucible steel, made in lots not exceeding 100 pounds each, would hardly answer. A careful purchaser of steel analyzes and tests samples from each consignment which is received. To do this for one sample in every hundredweight would call for an intolerable number of analyses, to say nothing of the uneven quality of the steel itself when considered in large quantities.

What is cast steel?  
All steel made by the processes which we have discussed is really cast steel—that is, the metal becomes steel while molten and is then run in molds. The name cast steel should be restricted to steel which is cast in the shape in which it is intended to be used. The result is inferior for most purposes to that obtained by forging and similar methods. There is much confusion, however, in the popular use of this term.

What is tool steel?  
The term has no scientific meaning. Those who use it mean any steel suitable for making tools. It may be crucible steel, bessemer steel, open hearth steel or steel made by some less important method. For no good reason the name tool steel is often regarded with almost superstitious awe. The agent of the steelmaker calls a substance tool steel, knowing little or nothing of its composition and properties. The steel user buys it, the workman makes things of it, the consumer buys and uses the things. Sometimes the steel is adapted to its use and everybody is satisfied. Sometimes it is not, and the consumer finds fault and the agent sells no more steel to that manufacturer. Meantime nobody concerned, except the original maker, has the least idea what the stuff called tool steel really is. No manufacturer knows what he is buying unless he has a laboratory where his purchase can be tested.

What is machine steel?  
That is another shop name. It is applied to any steel which is soft enough to be easily cut and drilled.

On the whole, does it make any difference how steel is made?  
Not to the consumer, provided the steel is correct in chemical constitution and physical properties, and these are matters of fact to be ascertained by careful tests, not matters of opinion to be decided by oratory.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Donkey and Wife.  
Among the lower classes in Tenerife the woman is very badly treated. The husband, brother or even son is a species of petty tyrant, and 99 times in 100, when on his way to the town in company with his wife and his donkey, he rides the donkey, and she carries the burden on her head. A great weight is often so supported.

## Sick Headache.

Neuralgia and Extreme Nervousness.



EVER since I was eighteen years old until I learned of Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies, I suffered from sick headache and extreme nervousness and dyspepsia. In time heart disease developed. I was treated by several doctors with no relief. Severe palpitation with pain in left breast, shortness of breath, and smothering spells made me most miserable. I procured Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and New Heart Cure and took them alternately as directed. Improvement began at once and increased so rapidly that inside of six months I increased thirty six pounds in weight. All pain in the heart is gone, and the nervousness has wholly left me.

Mrs. CHAS. KNAPP,  
W. German St., Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 7, '95.  
Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on heart and nerves sent free to all applicants.  
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

## When You an Me Wuz Boys.

Thence they wasn't better  
When you an me wuz boys.  
World today is brighter,  
Brimmin' full of joys.

Never heard the engines  
Make of a noise,  
Never had no telephones  
When you an me wuz boys.

Never saw a street car  
Cuttin' up a shine,  
Harnessed to a locomotive  
An' skeetin' on a line.

Time when we wuz little  
An' anybody died  
Feller never knowed it  
Till they reached the other side.

Now you send a telegram  
Over sea an' ground,  
Feller gits an answer  
Fore he turns around.

Ain't the world a-movin'  
Never seen the like,  
Took an' larned the lightning  
Jest the place to strike.

Glad I lived to see it,  
Never want to die,  
Doubtful if the angels  
Kin beat it in the sky.

But when my day is over  
Let I'll go a-hummin'  
Telephone to glory  
An' tell 'em I'm a-comin'.

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

A Western Epitaph.  
Here lies the body of old Bill Byer,  
Who called Tharmula Jack a liar.  
The cor'ner sot and was satisfied  
To call it a case of suicide.

CASTORIA.  
The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Breakfast, 25 cents; dinner, 25 cents; supper 25 cents. Meal tickets) H. J. J. Catogni's restaurant.

## PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids, marked "Proposals to Construct Bridge Superstructure at Richmond Ford," and addressed to W. E. Thomas, clerk of Council of the city of Roanoke, Va., will be received until noon, September 27, 1897, for the construction and erection of a highway bridge of one span over Tinker creek and Richmond Ford on the line between Roanoke city and Roanoke county; said bridge to be of steel, except the floor, which is to be of wood, and to be of the following dimensions: Length of span, center to center, 110 feet; width of roadway in the clear, 16 feet. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer of the city of Roanoke, on and after September 7, 1897. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check of five hundred (\$500) dollars. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Also bids for the construction of the masonry abutments upon the conditions as above prescribed, except that a bidders' bond of \$100 will be required in place of certified check.  
W. P. MOOMAW,  
JAS. W. JOHNSTON,  
W. W. BALLARD,  
Commissioners for Roanoke County.  
W. R. COULBOURN,  
Chairman Street Committee, for Roanoke city.

## PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids marked "Proposals for laying drain pipe on Franklin road" and addressed to W. E. Thomas, clerk of Council of the city of Roanoke, will be received until noon, September 20, 1897, for laying 1,050 linear feet of 24 inch drain pipe, and 200 linear feet of 15 inch terra cotta pipe on Franklin road west of Second street s. w. Specifications can be obtained at the office of the city engineer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.  
J. H. WINGATE,  
City Engineer.

## PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids marked "Proposals for furnishing sewer pipe" and addressed to W. E. Thomas, clerk of the City Council of the city of Roanoke, will be received until noon, September 20, 1897, for furnishing and delivering f. o. b. cars at Roanoke 1,050 linear feet of 24 inch drain pipe, and 200 linear feet of 15 inch standard terra cotta sewer pipe.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.  
J. H. WINGATE,  
City Engineer.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.  
Resonance, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by H. C. Barnes. "He puts up prescriptions."

OLD PAPERS for sale at The Times office. Good for putting under carpets.

## ETNA LITHIA WATER!

We have been doing business in Roanoke all the time, through booms and panics, and are still here giving our customers perfect satisfaction. We handle only the best, and after a full trial and a full investigation we believe ETNA LITHIA WATER is the best water offered to the public. We therefore sell and deliver it at 10 cents per gallon, and guarantee relief in cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Uric Acid in Blood, Rheumatism and Menstrual Irregularities in any form, or refund the money. We mean what we say. To any one who has not tried the water, we will send one gallon free. Call and read testimonials.  
CATOGNI BROS.

TRAVELERS ABROAD AND REMITTERS AT HOME  
ARE MINISTERING TO THEIR OWN COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE  
WHEN THEY BUY

## CHEQUE BANK CHEQUES.

These have been issued for over twenty-three years by  
THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—£500,000.)  
THEY ARE ISSUED SINGLY OR IN BOOKS. THEY ARE DRAWN IN AMOUNTS OF £1 UP. THE OWNER DRAWS AND SIGNS HIS OWN CHEQUES. HE USES THEM IN SHOPS, HOTELS, RAILROADS, STEAMSHIPS, AS WELL AS WITH BANKS AND AGENTS. THEY ARE AVAILABLE IN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. THEY SAVE HIM TIME AND MONEY AND ASSURANCE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR WHICH TELLS ALL ABOUT IT. REMIT TO THE OLD COUNTRY WITH THESE CHEQUES.  
JUNUS B. FISHBURNE, AGENT, Exchange Building, Roanoke, Va.

## ALLEGHANY INSTITUTE.

With a larger number of teachers than ever before, this school now takes a high rank among the educational institutions of the state, because it has been MARKEDLY SUCCESSFUL in the training of boys, throwing around them influences that will inspire to better and more useful lives and act as incentives to continued progress and a successful career.

Our boys are taught how to study and their minds are cultivated so that they may be prepared for any useful life the future may open for them. Parents cannot afford to neglect the opportunity Alleghany offers for the best educational advantages. For Catalogue Address

SIDNEY SPEIDEN HANDY, Head Master, Roanoke, Va.

Virginia College for Young Ladies,  
Roanoke, Virginia.

## Opens Sept. 9th.

One of the Leading Schools of the South.

Superior advantages in all departments. A full corps of European and American teachers specially prepared for their respective positions. Magnificent mountain scenery. College located in the Valley of Virginia, famed for health. The Sciences and Ancient Languages taught by an A. B. of Princeton and Harvard Universities; English by an Honor graduate of Vassar; French and German by a teacher of European advantages; Instrumental Music by skilled pianists. The Director of this department is a graduate of one of the leading German Conservatories. Instructor of Vocal Music educated in the Boston Conservatory and the Schools of Italy. Art Department in charge of a lady educated at the Art League and Schools of Paris. All branches of Art are taught, including pen and ink drawing, water colors, charcoal, crayon, pastel, tapestry, etc. A thorough Business Course given when desired. Teacher of this department has been educated in the Schools of New York. Day patronage solicited. For catalogue and other information address the President,

MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

## MISS ISLA JENNINGS

## A School.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, PREPARATORY, INTERMEDIATE COLLEGIATE.

The undersigned, having now no connection with Virginia College, will open a School For Girls in Roanoke. Number of pupils limited; early enrollment desirable.  
THOS. D. DAVIDSON.

WILL OPEN HER  
SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION  
AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

## September 15th.

For terms apply at her residence, 516 Church street.  
971w

## MISS WHITEHURST'S SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS  
Re-Opens September 13, 1897.  
(EIGHTH YEAR.)

For terms, &c., apply at 503 Campbell avenue s. w.  
922w

## MISS SAUNDERS' SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG CHILDREN  
Will Open September 15, 1897,  
at 408 Tenth avenue s. w.  
922w

## MRS. F. B. LUDWIG,

a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music,  
DESIRES PUPILS IN PIANO-FORTE PLAYING.  
To begin instruction after September 1st. For terms apply to 320 Tenth avenue s. w.

## MRS. GILMER'S SCHOOL

Twelfth Annual Session Opens  
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1897.  
At 108 Seventh avenue s. w.

Musical Department in charge of Miss Minor.  
For terms, &c., apply to  
MRS. P. L. GILMER,  
corner Henry St. and Seventh Ave. s. w.

## William and Mary College,

Williamsburg, Virginia.  
Board from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month; tuition fee for half session, \$17.50; medical fee, \$3; contingent fee, \$3. Students willing to teach two hours in the public schools pay only medical and contingent fee, and are charged \$10 a month for board, fuel, lights and washing. Full college course, next session, begins October 7th, 1897. Send for catalogue.  
LYON G. TAYLOR, M. A., LL. D.,  
Principal.

## "A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

## SAPOLIO